

2005年
上海资源环境蓝皮书

主编：王泠一

有限资源 无限活力

An Environment and Resources Bluebook of Shanghai, 2005
Limited Resources, Unlimited Vigor

上海社会科学院出版社

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Resource & Environment of Shanghai 7

The narrowness of region and the scarcity of resource are becoming the obstacle to the development of Shanghai day by day. The rapid development of economy and society in Shanghai will rely on external resources for a long time in future. At that background, it is doubtful whether the resource & environment can support the rapid development at present. We should also consider how to keep the balance between constructing eco-city and fast economic development. It is a real and a long-term problem we should face directly. Basing upon the reality of resource and environment in Shanghai, this chapter gives some suggestions on how to enhance the bearing capacity of re-

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source and environment of Shanghai.

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In order to invigorate the city through science and transformation the mode of economic development, it is a necessary step for Shanghai to construct resource-economizing city, which is also one of the important ways for us to realize the common development of economy and society. Thus, the concept of economizing resources should be carried out in many areas including production, construction, circulation, consumption, management and other social activities. By the efficient and recyclable use of resources, we can give full play to the economic and social benefits of limited resource. In this way, the efficiency of use of resource in Shanghai will approach the advanced world level at present.

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At the primary stage of a new round of development, innovation will become the basic momentum for Shanghai to realize sustainable development and promote its competitive ability in the world. It should promote the transformation of industry structure and develop new industries in the direction of innovation. According to the status of the development of Shanghai, we should cultivate cultural atmosphere, which will be beneficial to innovation. Based on the characteristics of Shanghai, this report provides some suggestions

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on how to enhance the innovation ability of Shanghai.

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As a kind of strategy, Go Outward is a necessary way for Shanghai to expand development space, promote transformation of industry structure, and build up the reserve strength of development. It will also be beneficial for us to make use of international resources, participate in collocation of resources all over the world and advance the internationalization of the city. By making use of two markets and two kinds of resource, Shanghai can break the trade barriers, cultivate MNC of its own and drive the export of capital, equipments, products, technology, engineering and labors, etc. .

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Shanghai is not only an important industry base but also an oversize city, which is short of resource and endures great environmental pressure. The short of resource has restricted the development of economy in Shanghai, so how to overcome the restriction has become a strategic mission which Shanghai industry is confronted with. In order to help industries in Shanghai realize sustainable development and give full play to the government's service function in the areas of industry plan, industry guide and industry policy, we compiled Guide to Shanghai Industry Energy-Efficiency Use, in which we educed Energy-Efficiency use index in every industry and weighed the level of

Energy-Efficiency use in different industries.

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The development of fuel-cell cars creates the opportunity for fast development of auto industry in Shanghai, and will intensify the status of auto industry as pillar industry in the domestic economic structure. This article discusses the transitional stages of the development of hydrogen supply infrastructure. In the first stage, it is estimated that 3 hydrogen-fueling stations will be enough for testing fuel-cell cars. In the second stage, the number of hydrogen fueling stations will amount to 21. In the third stage, when large numbers of fuel-cell cars enter into the market, 180 hydrogen-fueling stations will be built to meet the need of hydrogen.

Content Industry: New Direction of Resource

Development in Shanghai

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In 2004, a great innovation has begun in the field of international media. Chinese media, especially Shanghai media also has begun to innovate. In the process of building international economic center, media, especially authoritative media is needed to prove the whole influence of economy and culture of this city. Basing on this point, the focus topic in the field and market is resource conformation, brand influence, capital operation, service extension and getting the success in international competition. The

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natural resources in Shanghai are very limited, but superior media brand is the most important “soft resource” in the international competition. On this background, CBN is born at time. It is trying its best to face the challenge and build itself to be a powerful business and financial information producer. CBN is on the way of realizing its goal by professionalization and refinement, meanwhile building up industry chain through going beyond different media and trying for extra quality whether inside or outside China.

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In recent years, in the process of expanding green space in Shanghai, we kept pace with times and found a way that adapts to characteristics of Shanghai as an over-size city. In 2004, although the task of Shanghai afforestation construction was very heavy and the afforestation departments of every district also were confronted with kinds of difficulties, they tried their best to fulfill the assignments. Now the long-term afforestation management system is being perfected and the pattern of grid management is maturing. In a word, Shanghai afforestation project has obtained outstanding achievements in 2004 and fulfilled its promise of better city, better life.

Exploring the Developing Form of Resources-saving City, Advancing Harmonic Development Between Economy, Society and Environment 184

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Shanghai has put forward the goal of building up a biological city. Through the 3-year-plan in environment protection and other work, Shanghai advocates the advanced idea of continuable development, strengthens the system and organization of biological environment protect, starts to building up the resources-saving city and circulating-economic system, and proposes environment protection and reform. This report shows the effect in Shanghai.

Improving the Quality of Water Supply in Shanghai
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Deed 191

The low quality of water supply has become one of obstacles that restrict the development of Shanghai. So in a new round of development, we must improve the quality of water supply completely. In August, 2003, Shanghai municipal government put forward the development strategy of improving quality of water supply. By fieldwork, this article analyzes main factors that restrict the quality of water supply in Shanghai and expounds some limitations in the areas of water supply legislation, water supply system and water supply criterions at present. In order to improve quality of water supply, we should establish security system of city water supply and provide better water supply service for citizens.

Technological Analysis of Electronic Wastes and
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The disposal of electronic wastes has become a global problem. America, Europe, Singapore, Japan and Korea have kept ahead and accumulated some experiences in the areas of legislation, education and technology. Every kind of electronic product will experience a process of design, production, consumption and becoming electronic waste in the end. It was a systemic socialization process. So we should deal with the problem of electronic wastes from very beginning. We are looking forward to a day when the electronic wastes are not waste any more but the raw material and inexhaustible mineral resources of Shanghai.

Recycle Society and Environment Economy of Japan: Challenge and Opportunity of Tokyo 223

The rapid development of economy in Japan from 1955-1973 enriched Japanese material life in large extent. Meanwhile, it also brought many social problems including the increase of emission of waste; difficulties of disposal of solid waste, increase of illegal discard incidents. Therefore, from the year of 2000, Japanese government establishes a series of related laws. According to these laws, it put emphasis on reduction, reuse and recycle of solid waste, and ensured the disposal of final solid waste after recycle use. This report also expounds related measurements of Tokyo that will be beneficial to the development of Shanghai.

Summing-up Report on "2010 World EXPO"

International Environment Symposium Zhu Ying 248

From September 29th to 30th, 2004, "2010 World EXPO" International Environment Symposium was held in Shanghai. Shanghai Municipal government acted as the host of this symposium, who invited citizen representatives of cities held World EXPO, famous experts and scholars in environment protection field and international companies. The purpose of the symposium is giving some experience and suggestions on Shanghai biological environment improvement and protection, biological city building and Green EXPO spreading through discussion.

Report on Environmental Protection in Yunnan

Province 265

The municipal government of Yunnan Province began to protect environment step by step in 1970s. At present, they have obtained obvious achievements in many areas such as construction of forest ecology, construction of agricultural ecological environment, protection of grass ecological environment, prevention of soil erosion, and prevention of industrial pollution, etc. In 1990s, Yunnan Province began to cooperate with developed countries, economic organizations and NGOs to protect environment. In a word, in the process of environment protection, Yunnan Province provides many creative ways and successful experiences that can be used for reference.

High-tech Oasis Attracting Mind Industry

— With Analysis of Recyclable Economy Practice in
Caohejing High-tech Park 279

A new round of technology revolution arose in the world in 1980s, which forced the developing country to carry out overtake strategy. At that background, China began to put the reform and opening policy into practice. In 1986, Caohejing Micro-Electronic Industrial Park laid a foundation and was renamed as Caohejing High-tech Park in 1988. At present, four characteristic industries have formed in the park, which includes information industry, biotech & pharmaceutical industry, advanced material industry and space industry. In the process of development, Caohejing High-tech Park has attracted many top R & D institutes in the world, meanwhile, the foreign capital enterprise's ability of developing new technology and new product is also intensified gradually.

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Guided by the conception of recycle economy, we should transform paper & allied industry into green industry, which will be beneficial to the sustainable development of China. Beginning from investing in paper & allied industry, APP has committed itself to establishing sustainable recycle management pattern. It not only worked for growing artifi-

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cial forest to prevent from using resource of nature forest, but also increased investment in environmental protection. Observed from the perspective of sustainable development, the practice of APP is worth paying more attention to.

Theoretical Probe and Practice of 2.5 Industry 302

Industry split has brought new chance for the development of park economy. It is indicated that the rising 2.5 industry is becoming next leading actor in park economy. The reason for the formation of 2.5 industry is market expansion caused by specialized division of labor. The economic results of emergence of 2.5 industry could be considered from two perspectives: one is increasing returns caused by specialized division of labor, the other is cluster economy caused by factor's agglomeration. In a word, 2.5 industry is the source of economic increase when industrialization develops into a certain degree, and also is the expression of economic and social modernization. As being located between central business district and manufacturing park, it will have a bright future for Shanghai Shibei Industry New Zone to develop 2.5 industry.

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上海呼唤绿色文明

——加快建设生态城市步伐刻不容缓(代序)

2004年1月的上海市政府工作报告中明确提出,关于2004年度上海10个方面的工作的第三方面即“加快城市基础设施,加大环境保护力度”。在最近召开的中央人口环境资源工作座谈会上,胡锦涛总书记提出了要牢固树立“以人为本”、“节约资源”、“保护环境”、“人与自然相和谐”这四个观念。应该说,中央和上海市领导已把环境保护的重要性提到了一个新的高度。特别是随着6月5日世界环境日的到来,无论是政府部门还是广大群众都积极投入到改善环境,保护资源、环境的工作中来。进入夏季以来,特别是随着“节能周”的临近,对于“电”的节约受到了普遍重视。而在这里,我想重点提一下“水”的问题。我们非常欣喜地看到,近期开展了“清洁黄浦江”志愿活动,向市民每天发布苏州河水质报告等。而事实告诉我们,仅有这些行动恐怕还是不够的。

近年来,国内外一些学者也提到了21世纪应是世界进入一个新的变革时代。这场变革表现为两股潮流:一股是以信息技术为核心的技术变革浪潮;一股是以环境保护为特征的绿色变革浪潮。“绿色文明”也即“环境文明”的提法也已频频出现。对我国尤其是上海来说,现在已到了除政治文明、物质文明和精神文明之外,还可加上“绿色文明”即环境文明共四个文明建设共同前进的时

候了。

建设生态城市的几个障碍

去年,经过国家有关部门的核查,上海已被批准为国家园林城市,这是对上海过去几年大规模扩大绿化范围的认可。现在我们的目标是应在 2010 年举办上海世博会时初步构筑成生态城市,快速追上世界级城市纽约、东京、伦敦、巴黎的生态水平,这离现在已仅 6 年时间,可谓时不我待,刻不容缓了。我们现在却面临以下一些障碍:

1. 环境保护观念不强。在发达国家,环境保护已基本形成以提高效益、减少污染、改善质量和改进公共关系为目标的政府和人民的共识。在我国包括上海在内,这一方面的一致认识还远未形成,宣传普及力度也不强。

2. 环境法律和政策不完善。我国 1997 年已通过《环境保护法》,但配套法规的制定进展缓慢。能源、经济、环境相协调的综合规划和决策体制尚待建立。

3. 环境管理力度不足。发达国家近年来已大力加强政府环保节能管理力度。如美国能源部能源效率和可再生能源局有 530 人,2002 年预算达 13 亿美元。中国和上海近年来的环保投入在不断增长,但环保管理力度还远远不如发达国家和一些世界级城市,造成有法不依、执法不严的障碍。

4. 经济鼓励政策不进反退。1994 年财税体制改革以后,一些对能源项目和环保产品的税收减免、贷款优惠等鼓励政策大为削弱或干脆取消,对推动环保事业完全不利。

5. 环保和节能技术研究开发投入不多。国家和上海对这方面都重视不够。重大科研计划中缺少这一块,环保方面技术改造融资也困难。即使在上海,环保产业也仍未得到较大发展。